NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, DECKMBER 23, 180L

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Leaders' Opinion on U.o. Late English News.

Additional Particulars of the Charleston Fire. ke.

STATEMENT OF A RETURNED PRISONER.

NAME MONTHS AMONG THE CREEKS A CHAPTER OF ACTS OF BRUTALITY—A CONSCIENTIOUS ALABAMA JUDGE—PENSACOLA DULANG THE HOMBAREMENT— RETURAT OF THE MISJISSIPPI TROOPS—DAMAGE TO THE RESEL FORTS—CONDITION OF THE RESEL TROOPS, ETC.

which arrived at This port last Tuesday from Fort Pick-sans, was Levi Mean, an intelligent colored man. He lost this city on the 12th of last March, as a waiter on the steamship Star of the West, for Brazes Santiago, which versel was sent to the relief of the United States troops in scaping from that State. The Star of the West subseseized by the rebels and all her crew made prisoners. Here the legitimate efficers of the ship were superseded by rebels, and, with the crew of the ship, she sailed for New Orleans. The vessel as a prize and the crew as prisource were turned over to the robel quartermaster in that city. The statements of several of the efficers, who were subsequently liberated, have already appeared in the columns of the Heraus. Hence there is no necessity of referring to them at this conjuncture. The statemen of Mann, who has recently been liberated, and whose ent has extended over a period of seven months, is only given here. He says after his arrival in when he was sont by steamboat, via Lake Pentchartrain, to Mobile. Remaining in Mobile but a short time, he was sent, on board the steamboat Southern Republic, to Montgomery, where he arrived on the 23d of April. Shortly after the arrival of the steamer a mob of several persons armed with bowie knives and pistols, came on eard the boat and conveyed Mann up into the city of Montgomery, all the time using the grossest lan guage possible. They subsequently liberated him, and told him to return to the steamer, which command he obeyed. Shortly after his return to the steamer a ruby-faced fellow, named B. P. Clark, who assumed the title of Marshal of Montgomery, assisted by a deputy named Gus. McGibney and others, demanded the name of the person who was in charge of the prisoners. At this demand, Mr. Dean, the second officer of the original crew of the Star of the West, stepped forward and said he was the person. The words had scarcely dropped from his mouth when Clark struck him a severe blow in the face. He then seized Mann by the collar and told him that he must go slong with him. Mann at first refused, when Clark drew a revolver out of his pocket, telling Mann if he refused to accompany him that he would blow his brains out or any person who at tempted to interfere. Captain Mears, of the steamboat, who was during this affair a silent speciator, could con-tain his feelings no longer, and told Clark he was carrying the thing too far by exhibiting such brutanty to men who had no means of defence. Clark replied that he was sorry for what he had done, and begged pardon, but if Captain Mears took it up he would shoot him. Clark and his banditti, with Mann as a pri ing the thing too far by exhibiting such brutality to mer oner, then left the steamer and proceeded to Montgome ry jail. Here the prisoner was incarcerated, robbed oney and papers of the value of \$600, stripped of his clothing, and received one hundred and fifty lashes from a leathen strap, about four feet long and one-half an Inch thick, in the bands of one of his persecutors. The stripes were laid en with much force, each blow lacerating the skin, followed by streams of blood. This brutality caused the prisoner to sink from exhaustion, and until he was thought to be in a dying condition. Mann, being of a strong, athletic constitution, rallied from the effect of this brutality. - The same night (the 24th of April) Clark came to the cell of the prisoner, ordering him to get up and go with him. The prisoner, although delirious from the beating he had received, had no alternative but to follow his fiendish keeper, and forthwith proceeded to the and costing he had received, had no alternative but to follow his fendish keeper, and forthwith proceeded to the street, where Clark had a horse and buggy in waiting. Mann esked bim (Clark) what he intended to do with him; Clark replied that was none of his business; it was only a matter of dollars and cents anyhow. The prisoner themade a strenuous appeal for his release, at the same time offering his contodism \$500 for it. To this proposition Clark made a negative reply. The prisonerway driven around the streets of Monigomery for several hours, and then placed in the custody of a man named Green Mellins, who took him to Tuskega, Macon county, forty-live mites distant, where they arrived in the forenon, and the prisoner was placed at the service of George E. Collins, a proceryman and farmer, who owned about forty acres of land. Here Mann was put to work in company with several slaves, and there labored for six months without pay or smolument of any kind, until a providential plan prosented itself for his delivery from this imposed and involuntary servitude. By the good offices of a friend who sympathized with the prisoner, the latter was advised to make his scape to Wettumpia, and there claim the proceeding the same of the State courts then in nession. Mann acted on this advice, although filled with fears and doubts as to the result; but his anxiety for his family in this city—means of communication with whom was ensirely denied him—made up his mind to attempt his escape at whatever sacrifice or risk. He started for Wetumpka, reached there in asterly gent presented his

doubts as to the result; but his anxiety for his family in this city—means of communication with whom was entirely danied him—made up his mind to attempt his escape at whatever sacrifice or risk. He started for Wetumpka, reached there in asfety, and immediately presented his case before Judge Alexander, of the Probate Corrt, then in escalen. The Judge was apparently touched with Mann's story, and ordered a hearing of the case at three o'clock P. M. (October 29). At that hour Mann was again in court, and was put on the stand and minutely examined. On the strength of his statement the Judge told him he should be seet to General Bragg at Penancola, with a request for his liberation at an early day. This favorable decision feil like a clap of thunder on the mind of Mann, who could hardly suppress his feelings at the thought of once more joining his little family in New York. On the 25th of October Mann was placed in nustody of Marshal Thomas Jones, who had the order of the court for the delivery of the prisoner to General Bragg at Pensacola. Arriving at Pensacola the next day, it was then ascertained that General Bragg was not there, be being in Mobile looking after robel military matters in that city. General Bragg returned to Pensacola (Warrington Navy Yard) on the Sunday following, when Marshal Jones delivered to Pensacola (Warrington Navy Yard) on the Sunday following, when Marshal Jones delivered the order of the court and the prisoner to him. The General Frag when Marshal Jones delivered the Portrickens, under a fing of trues, av soon as an opportunity presented itself. Meanwhile Mann was sent to the goard-house at Warrington Navy Yard, there to avait his final hisposition. Here he remained four weeks. Mann was in the rebel guardhouse in the day Fort Fickens opposed on the robe batter is.

procented itself. A Meanwhite Mann was sent to the goarddouse at Warrington Navy Yard, there to avait his final
disposition. Here here mained four weeks. Mann was in
the rebel guardhouse on the day Fort Fickens opened on
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the rebels in the day Yard a regiment of Manuscipular
troops were on maning parase. The first should from Fort
Pickens struck the wasters should distance from the Navy
Yard. The second all, we of a small reage as the first.
The attack was wholly manuscied by the rebels diera,
and when the firing commerced they broke raises, and,
despite all the entreaties of their more brave officers, made
a furtive retreat in double quick time, throwing away
their ribes, blankets and equipments. After the rebels
opened their batteries on Fort Pickens they became more
collected, being inspired by the cool and determined manser of Gen. Bragg and other high rank officers, who moved
from point 6 point as the bombardment progressed. In
addition to the works at Forts McRes and Barrancas, the
rebels have two batteries between Fort Harrancas and
the Navy Yard, and another battery between Fort McRes.
These batteries are armed with superior English rilled
zamon Sed martarn. Buringtho bembardment the Union
hot and shell dismenned three guns in Fort McRes,
and broached it in several places, so that the robels found
it untenable, and consequently evaccated it. The buildings in the Navy Yard were all perforated with stot, and
the village of Warrington entirely destroyed. Mr. Manu
is of o into that had the bembardment been followed by
the landing of Multon troops on the enemy's soil, their
efforts could not but have been attended with success, so
thoroughly were the rebols demoralized. He says that
these are many Lipion men at Pensacola who are per

is of opinion that had the bombardment been followed by the landing of Culon troops on the enemy's soil, their efforts could not but have been attended with success, so thoroughly were the rebels demoralized. He says that there are many Lindon men at Pensacola who are perforce in the rebel army, and only wait in the hope of a specify diliverance by the landing of Union Iroops. 4 He represents the robel sobilery as in a very imperfect state of discipline, poorly armed, worse paid—receiving nothing but shipplesters for their services—and very mengrely subsisted. In order to keep the robel sobilery together the officers find it necessary to grant farlooghs to the men. This has the effect to demoralize the troops, as they were going backwards and firwards to their horses almost ad libition. The solders are clad in a nort of homes; in face, corn meal and wheat—the latter in limited quantities. They have no roffee not signs. In lice of the former they are burnt sure, and substitute melasses for sugar. They experience much inconvenience for want of sall to senson their food. That article splis for eleven dollars a sack, and it so nearco as to be very difficult to get at that price. The colders are therefore obliged to use the clabris that comes out of the larreis in which their sall beef is packed. Mr. Mann says that while he was in prison at lemental the behalf. Among them were General Slaughter and tap tain Prowbridge, both late of the United States Army. On Saturday, November 23, while the boundardment was progressing, Mr. Mann and other prisoners were removed from the Navy Yard and sout to Prosmola burder guard.

Bay to Fort Pickens. They were confronted on entering the inter place by the officer of the guard, who Caducted the robol General to Colonel Brown's quarters, where he made known his errand, subsequently returning to the Warrington Navy Yard. While the test was en route from the Navy Yard, General Slaughter conversed freely with Mr. Mann, and told him when he reached Fort Pickens to present his compliments to a daptain of the Fifth artillery, who was a briner classmate of his. He also said that he entertained no personal disrespect for them; he had east his lot with the South, and should share its destiny, whatever it night be.

South, and should share its destiny, whatever it might be.

Mr. Mann estimates the number of rebel troops at Pensacola and vicinity at about 20,000. Two of the Mississippi regiments have no arms. In doing picket or guard duty they berrow the arms of other regiments. Every soldier, however, has a bowle Kulfe, some of them are from one to two feet in length, and appear to be very fermidable weapons. Some of the robels expressed great confidence in their ability to whip the Yankees; but our informant states that he believes nineout of every twelve of the rank and file of the robels are for the Union!

The health of the robel troops at Pensacola is pretty good. They have had, however, periods during the summer when the fatality was quite large, the prevailing discases being smallpox, measles, typhoid fever and lever and ague.

cases being smallpox, measies, typhold fever and lever and ague.

Mr. Mann states that when he left the interior of Alabama it was estimated that there were upwards of 8,000 runaway negroes in that State who had oscapad and are now hiding in the woods. These slaves have vague ideas of the war, many of them having a vague idea that it is made with the view of their iliberation from bondage. The masters exhibit the utmost brutality to their slaves. No two of the latter are allowed to converge tegether, under pain, in the event of being detected, of receiving one hundred isabos.

Our informant says that during his temporary bondage he received many kindnesses from the white people with whom he came in contact, and, although they withheld their political sentiments from him, yet their acis showed them to be first class Chion people. It is to these kind friends he owes his release.

Mr. Mann returned to his home, No. 42 Thomas street, in a penniless condition. When he entered his hows the joy of himself and family can be better imagined than described. He then learned that his family had suffered much both from anxiety of mind and for the necessaries of life; but these would have been still worse had it not been for the kindness of his neighbors and the forbear-ance of his landford.

THE EFFECT OF THE LATE ENGLISH NEWS
UPON THE REBEL LEADERS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 19.]
All other topics become trifles besides the tidings of
England which occupies this journal, and all commentary
that diverts public attention from that single point is
importinence.

All other topics become trifles besides the tidings of England which occupies this journal, and all commentary that diverts public attention from that single point is importance.

The effect of the outrage of the Trent on the public sentiment of Great Britain more than fulfis the prophecy that we made when the arrest of the Confederate Ministers was a fresh event. All pegalgubbling and selbsh calculation has been cenamed like straw in the burning sense of incredible insuit. The Palmerston Cabliet has been torced to immediate and decisive measures; and a peremptory order to Lord Lyons comes with the steamer that brings the news to the American shore. He is directed to demand the unconditional surrenter of Me sts. Mason and Sl. 1814, to place them in the position they were found beneath the british fing, and a complete disrowal of their seizure as an authorized act. Now, the Northern government has placed theel in such a position that tean do, none of these things. The abolitonist element of the Northern States would go straight to revolution at the least movement havards a surrender of the captives. The arrest was made by the deliberately written orders of the gops man, already awards and published beyond. The United States can do absolutely nothing but refuse the demands of Great Britain and abide the consequences of the refusal. What they will be can be clearly forested the first of the second of the secon

WHAT THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER SAYS-THE POREIGN

WHAT THE RICHMOND ENQURIER SAYS—THE FOREIGN KEWS.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 19.1) We have no need to invite attention to the extremely interesting foreign news which we publish to day from England. The old British hon is giving an honest roar in view of the indignity visited upon the Queen's flag. The measures of the ministers have been in full accordance with the indignation of the people, and the fullest and broadest demand has been made for immediate and account of the people and the fullest and product demand has been made for immediate and account of the people and the fullest and products demand has been made for immediate and account of the people and the fullest and products of commont. We will only say, Well done, John hall. Overbearing you cometines are, but craven never.

France, too, it seems echoes the British indignation, and will support her action. Vivo Napoleon!

It now remains to be seen what Lincoln will do. He has to choose between bold fighting or disgraceful running—that is evident. In either case he is ruined. After the brave task and the congratuations to Wikes by both Cabinet and Congress, it would be to the last degree pusilianimous to retreat. We think Lincoln will be afraid to prove so great a coward.

We are happy to see it stated that bold "deflance" prevais at Washington. Bravo! The New York Time, indeed, from which we quote, while tremblingly admitting the imminence of war, hopes that the way of retreat is not closed up against Lincoln. But the Philadelpha Leiger is not closed up against Lincoln. But the Philadelpha premptory result. It mays that the demand is an outrage, is intended at an analyte, and is only a pretext for hostifities. It cails for maining operations against the roble with greater 'yer ham ever in anticipation or pasety are with Repaird.

We trust that Lincoln is punishment for his sine, will have a brave heart given him for a little while.

njacy our with Engand.
We true that Lincoln, in punishment for his sins, will have a brave heart given him for a little while.
The only possible hope expressed on either side of the Atlantic of preserving peace between Lincoln and England is based on the possibility that Lincoln will put his mouth in the dust.

THE GREAT CHARLESTON FIRE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

[From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 17.]

The extent of the late disastrous confingration, its in fluence upon the future of our city, and the measures for relief, seem to abserb all minds and is now the all on

relief, seem to absorb all minds and is now the all engressing topic.

The precupt and noble liberality of the Legislature of Georgia, and the citizens of our slater cities of Augusta and Savannah, has called forth a unanimous expression of admiration and gratitud from our poople.

The bornt district continues to be visited by our own citizens, in addition to a large number of strangers who arrive here daily. It will, perhaps, not be amiss to renew our caution in relation to passing under dangerous walls.

We give this morning a few additional particulars since handed in of losses sustained by different individuals not yet mentioned.

Among those who have suffered heavily, and whose homes and effects have been swept away, are the pro-

entioned.

ong those who have suffered heavily, and whose and effects have been swept away, are the prehomes and effects have been swept away are the pro-prietors of this paper, as also many connected with the office in its financial, editorial and composing departments. In Maryok, Logan, Favage and New Streets the fir-made terrific progress, destroying everything and making that part of our city almost one entite waste. Here was located anumber of fine residences, owned and eccupied by the proprietors, and other associates of the Courier office.

nee. In addition to the dwellings, valuable libraries contain In addition to the dwellings, valuable libraries containing books that can never be replaced, were totally consumed. In common, therefore, with others of our fellow eithers, we have been severely visited, and trust this will be taken as a sufficient occurs for any shortestmips in the distalls thus far published. Among others omitted are the following:—

G. W. Williams & Co.'s warehouses, corner of Hayno and Anson streets, containing large stores of hardware, masses, corn, bagging, &c., valued at \$16,000; insured for \$29,000.

soldiery, but received sympathy from the educated officers. Some of the latter expressed considerable interest in his beliaif. Among them were General Sanghter and fast am Trowbridge, both late of the United States Army, fin Saturday, November 23, while the boulsardment was progressing, life. Mann and other principled were removed from the Navy Yard and sont to Peasacola under guard. At Fonsacola he was confined in the Costom Hoose, where he remained until the Friday following. At eleven clock of the Costom Hoose, where he remained until the Friday following. At eleven clock of the Ay General Bragg sent a moon of officer from the Navy Yard to the city for him. He was taken to get a ready to go over to Fort Fickens. Mann said of the Sanghter's quarters, when that officer did him to get t ready to go over to Fort Fickens. Mann said man each with the clock of the city of the cost of the city of the cost of t

owned by Mr. Kelly. Mr. Kelly had just finished a new beat for the government, which was consumed. Loss beat for the government, which was consumed. Loss about \$200; no insurance.

1f. W. Schroder, house south side of Queen street, near Friend, occupied by H. Schroder as a grocery. House valued at \$5,000. Insurance \$3,000. H. Schroder's stock valued at \$2,500. Insured in the German stutual for \$1,200.

200. Marin You, three story brick building at the corner of Clifford's alley and Archdalo street, valued in 2000. This was an ancient building of Revolutionary ago and nemory.

Three story brick house on Archdale street, owned by S. J. Watson. Entirely cassumed.

S. J. Watson. Entirely extrained.

John McNellage, three story brick house, 72 Queen;
occupied by John C. Hoff as a boarding house.

House valued at \$10,000. Mr. Hoff lost everything. Furniture valued at \$2,000.

John D. Kennedy, 124 Church street, three story wooden
house and brick kitchen, valued at \$3,000 and insured for
three.

\$1,500.

Mr. John Torrent's three story residence on Pritchard street, valued at \$3,000; furniture at \$1,500. No insurance. Mr. Torrent also lost all his tools, blocks, cables, &c., valued at \$1,500.

G. M. Collin's large tenement house on Based street, valued at \$10,000. Insurance, \$9,000.

THE BATTLE NEAR DRAINESVILLE.

Additional Particulars Names of the Killer and Wounded-Interesting Details of the Fight-Over Five Thousand Rebels in the Engagement -Their Complete Rout by the Union Forces,

In addition to the report published in yesterday's is sue, of the battle near Drainesville, between General Ord's brigade and the rebels, we are enabled to lay before our readers this morning many interesting details of the battle, as well as a corrected list of the killed and wound ed. It appears that the Union forces, who were on foraging expedition north of their camp, consisted of the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Pennsylvania reserve regiments, the Eucktail Rifles, six companies of cavalry and a battery of four pieces—with two brigades in reserve—while that of the rebels consisted of four full infantry regiments, the Sixth North Carolina, the First and Eleventh Kentucky, and the Tenth Alabama, with three companies of Louisiana Tiger Zouaves, seven companies of cavalry and a battery of six pieces, making a total on the rebel side of 5,150 men.

It is evident the rebels thought they were going to have a good time of it—nothing to do but kill and capture our men as they saw fit, and retire to their camps big with Union spoils and glory; but like many other similar expeditions of theirs, with fearful odds on their side, they were mistaken, for when they came up to the scratch they were made to beat a hasty retreat by only a mere handful of our men-the "Bucktails," the Sixth and Ninth Pennsylvania regiments, and one battery of four piecesnot quite half the force of the rebels.

ess, with such great odds against us in almost ave battle or skirmish, is very inspiriting, and proves that the Union soldiers are not only fighting in a just cause, but that they are better disciplined, and have officers to command them equal to the responsible positions the

As far as we have been able to learn the killed or our side is six, the wounded twenty-seven and missing one, while that of the enemy between killed and wounder numbers about one hundred and fifty, including in their

number several officers.

The following is the latest despatch received from the econe of action, togother with a list of the kiffed and wounded on our side:

WARRINGTON, Dec. 21, 1861.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1801.

The Drainesville battle, of which I sent you last evening as full a report as was possible at the late hour at which the special correspondent of the HeratDreturned from the scene of conflict, has been the exciting subject of conversation to day. Our troops stood up to the fire with unflinching pluck. They have shown that they are made of good stuff. The present victory, the first achieved by our army across the Potomac, in view of the odds against us, is deemed conclusive that we are more than a match for the rebels, and the presage of further brilliant victories on our side whenever the enemy can be induced to

I send you further details of the battle, with a full list of the killed, wounded and missing, on our side, the esti-mated number of the enemy killed, and other incidents worthy of note. The rebel force left Centreville at two o'clock on Fri-

The robel force left Centreville at two o'clock on Fri-day merning, with the view, as is very evident now to intercept the foraging party under General Ord, ordered towards Drainesville. This intelligence, of course, could only have been communicated by some one of the numerous traitors, who, notwithstanding the vigilance of our commanding Generals, still manage to get in and out of our lines, and notify the enemy of every intended movement of importance.

The enemy had four full infantry regiments—the Sixth

North Carolina, First and Eleventh Kentucky, and Tenth Alabama, three companies of the Louisiana Tiger Zouaves, seven companies of cavalry, and a battery of six pieces-total, five thousand one hundred and fifty men-They evidently calculated to meet a small party, have a gathering, and retire to their Manassas intrenchments insolent with spoils and glory. They calculated without their host. General McCall never sends a log to mill. He had a full brigade, comprising the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Ponnsylvania reserve regiments, the " Backtail" Rifles, six companies of cavalry, and a battery of our pieces on the foraging expedition, besides two bri ades held in reserve should their services be wanted.

While all the rebel force took part in the fight, only the Bucktail" Rifles, the Sixth and Ninth regiments, and our battery, were engaged on our side, numbering a little over half the strength of the enemy.

The details of the battle do not vary materially from

those given in my report yesterday. Two companies of the Buckiail regiment were sent ahead, to protect the forward advance from a flank attack, should any enemy show itself. They came very near walking into the enemy's battery. Instead of an opening fire from the rebels, a regiment of cavalry quickly darted from the woods across an epen field, designed to draw on the body of our troops in pursuit—a piece of strategy that fortunately failed. Seeing the advance Bucktail companies pushing back, the enemy let fly a shell at them. The shell a house near by. Quickly the counter-cannonading Sixth and Ninth regiments doing the work, the Tenth and Twelfth regiments and cavalry being kept in the rear. There was a lively time for nearly an hour. Our infantry did not flinch from the fire. Our battery did spen lid execution. The enemy were up to their old dodges. The Alabama regiment, when advanced upon by the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment, showed an American fing, and cried out, "We are Bucktails, don't shoot." Belleving they were the "Bucktails," Colonel Jackson told his men not to fire, when the Alabamians gave them a rolley, turned on their hoels and ran.

A shell struck at the feet of an officer manning one of our guns, glanced off, fell into a field, and exploded. "You are getting too near," said the explaned. "T'll give you a lesson, and stave your demned old baggage for you." He sighted his piece, and wha went the ball, with deadly effect, exploding the magazine of the opposing gun, and killed some half dozon of the

A drummer attached to the Ninth regiment took two

risoners, having no other weapon but a club. After the enemy retreated, two companies of the Bucktails," under command of Captains McDonald and Holland, were ordered by General McCall to scour the woods to which the enemy had retreated. Captain Hoi land says he counted over one hundred dand horizon of the enemy on the field. It was a ghastly sight. The grouns of the dying and wounded were terrible to hear. One rebel soldier, who was unburt, stood entined by the side of his dying brother. He said he would not leave his brother till he was dead. A dying soldier asked one of our men to take a pack of pards from his pocket, as he did not wish, he said, to die with them in his possession. One asked for whiskey, an other for water, and others for surgeous, ministers and

It is estimated that the killed and wounded are faily one hundred and fifty, as stated in my first report. The bodies of several officers were left on the field, with their shoulder straps cut off, and everything taken from their pockets to prevent recognition of their rank and names. The body of Colonel Taylor, of the First Kentucky regiment, who was known to be killed, was taken away. In the woods adjacent were found twenty-two wounded rebels. Most of these, it is supposed, still remain at Thorton's and neighboring house, where they were carried after the action. It is and helieved that the bodies of the dead which our men left); bg in the woods were buried to day.

McCall's headquarters after the engagement, and thouse removed to the division headtal. Two of these died to day—F. G. Alexander, of the rirst Kentucky legiticht, and J. N. Cothers, Sergenat in Company E. Sixth South—Carolina regiment. Nearly all our own conded are now in this hospital, where every needed attention is being given to them by Dr. Shippon, the able

and experienced surgeon in charge.

Our captured prisoners, eight in number, are in the guard house, in the custody of Major Lyman, Provest Burshal of the division. They are all dreased in light and thin cotton uniforms. One of the prisoners is a nephew of Colenel Black, of General Porter's division. They say that General Johnston came after them with ten thousand men three miles, this side of Centreville, to advance to their aid if necessary. It is believed that the rebel General got wind of the turning out of General Hancock's division, and thereupon heat a retreat.

BUCKTAIL RIPLES.

Samuel Galbraith, private, Company B, Duncanon, Per-

Samuel Galbraith, private, Company B, Duncanon, Perry county, by a cannon shot.

George Rowe, private, Company B, Duncanon, Perry county, grape shot.

George Ceck, private, Company E, Wellsboro', Tiega carty shot through the heart.

Liquitenant Colonel Kane, gunshot wound in the face.

F. A. Forster, Company B, private, two gunshot wounds in the leg. After receiving the first shot he continued to lead his rife and fire, while seated on the ground. The acc and shot disabled him.

George Pine, Company C, private, shot in the head shightly wounded.

slightly wounded.

John Burnell, Company B, private, shot in the arm and

th Browster, Company F, private.
Frederick Ichoff, Company F, private, gunshet would
a the threat.
Charles Middler, Company F, private, left wrist shatcred.

M. G. Wolf, Company B, private, grapeshot in thigh.

Samuel Campbell, Company E, private, had the end of
is noise taken off by a rife ball.

Noison Gear, Company D, private, right jaw shot away,
Hiram C. Cobb, Company D, private, ball in right

George Sargeant, Company F, private, gui snot in the George McGowan, Company C, private, shot in hip. Lowis Margoff, Company E, private, is the man mis-

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. Samuel C. Walter, Company A, private, Catawissa, Combia county.

Daniel Darling, Company C, private, Wayne county.

Wounded.

Henry Lathrep, Company C, private, shot through the left lung; mortally wounded.

W. H. Jayne, Company C, private, severe wound in hip. Jaas. Survine, Company C, private, severe wound in hip. Wm. Yan Dyko, Company B, private, shot in thigh. Capt. Baniel B. Bradbury, Company F, shot in leg; wound severe.

Corporal John M. Bronen. Company K, shot in left leg; may require amputation.

H. E. Demander, Company K, private, gunsbot wound in breast.

n breast.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Kilkal.

J. H. Stockdale, private, Company F.

John Sexton, private, Company G.

Weended.

Silas B. Newall, private, Company E, shot through the nock, mortally wounded.

neck, mortally wounded.
Alex B. Smith, Company A, private, severe gunshot wound in neck.
William Eurnest, Company C, private, bad gunshot

womann Farnest, Company C, private, bad gunshot wound in leg. Captain Robert Galway, Company B, shot in left leg. John Newter, Company D, private, two gunshot wounds in arm and thigh.

J. H. Webber, Company G, private, shot in thigh, dangerous wound.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. Washington, Dec. 22, 1861.
The seven soldiers attached to the "Bucktail" Rifles,

and Sixth and Ninth Pennsylvania regiments, who fell in the battle at Drainesville, were placed to-day in a row on separate blers near General McCall's headquarters. Nearly every soldier of the division called to lock at thera. It was a solemn spectacle. Hardy men shed tears while looking on the inanimate forms of their late commades in arms, but their serief was allowinted by comrades in arms, but their grief was alleviated by the thought that they had met the death a true soldier loves best—death on the battle field. Three of the dead were buried to-day, all belonging to the "Bucktail" Rifles-Corporal Samuel Galbraith, Company B; Goorge Raup, of the same company, and George Cook, Company E. The re-maining bodies are to be taken to their late homes. No such impressive scene has occurred, the other side of the Potomac as their burial. The burial ground is in a quiet, Potomic as their purial. The purial ground is in a quest, out of the way place, shaded by pines and fringed by a brook. Of these severely wounded the best care is taken. These are in the division hospital, where they receive every attention at the hands of Drs. Shippen, Green and other surgeons attached to the different brigades. Several will have to underge amputations, but all endure their sufferings with heroic courage. J. N. Carothers, Sergeant Sixth South Caroling regiment, one of the wounded rebels, mentioned in my report yesterday as having died after his admission to the division hospital attached to General McCall's di-vision, came from Chester Court House, South Carolina, He had in his possession flity-seven dellars in South Carolina and Goorgia bank bills, and a package, which he gave to Dr. Shippen before his death, with the request to send the same to his mother when the and the statement that he died happy, in the consciousness of having fallon while in the discharge of his duty to his country. have lived in Harrodsburg, Ky. He had about his nock in a gold locket the likeness of a young lady. On the back of the locket was a verse of poetry in manuscript, signed "Henrietta Robinson," which is probably the name of the young lady. THE LATEST.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Dec. 22-8 P. M. All right on the Upper Potomac. Jackson retired to Leading with his entire force, having failed in every-thing, even to procure his salt. The rebel battery oppo-site Colonel Geary's camp also retired to Leesburg. Impatience and discontent are rampant among the

They have twenty-three hundred guns in Virginia

City Intelligence. Extensive Fire in Broadway.—A fire broke out about four o'clock yesterday morning in the extensive drug atore of Mesers. Hegeman & Co., 161 Broadway. The building was entirely destroyed, together with the con-tents. Messrs. H. and Ce, occupied the store and basement. Their loss is between \$40,000 and \$50,000, fully in sured in the Mercantile, Howard and other city companies. The building is insured for its full value, \$20,000, and belongs to the widow of the late George Long. The upper part of the building was occupied by a paper box factory. The adjoining building, 163, was damaged considerably by water. The store was occupied by John Foley, gold pou manufacturer. Mr. Foley's stock, having been soured in two large iron safes, was not damaged. His store, however, was damaged to the extent of about \$200. The upper part of this building was damaged by water to the extent of about \$500. The building belengs to Mr. Abraham Quackinbush, and is fully insured. Mr. Foley's stock is insured in the Booklyn Insurance Orapany. The building 165 Broadway was slightly damaged. It is, however, fully insured, and belongs to Dr. Eleazer Parmly. The National Hotel in Corliands street, extending to the roar of 161, was slightly damaged. The alarm was given by a clerk of Messrs. Hegeman, who was in beding marry suffocated from smoke. The fire originated in belongs to the widow of the late George Long. The upper the rear part of the store. He had a narrow escape, be mearly sufficient from sucke. The fire originated the cellar, and no doubt from the furnace. From tombustible nature of Hegeman & Co.'s stock, several the adjoining buildings would undoubtedly have been stroyed had it not been for the powerful streams of war poured upon the flames by the ateam engines and us exertions of our worthy fremen.

A BREAK IN THE CROTON MAIN IN FIFTH AVENUE. -The large Croton iron aqueduct pipe in Fifth avenue, opposite the old Arsenal, gave way on Saturday night, pouring a flood of water into the low grounds between Fourth and Fifth avenues. A gang of men, with horses, &c., were Fifth avenues. A gang of men, with horses, i.e., were employed all day yesterday in digging down to the broken section of pipe for the purpose of replacing it with a new casting. It was expected that the repairs would not be completed until to hight. This is the third time that this kind of accident has occurred at the same place. The tubes are over three feet in diameter, and have been broken by the immense weight of earth siled in over them, the foundation being defective. It is intended be rafter to remove all of this three feet pipe and introduce other tubing of four feet in diameter, and to be indid nearer the surface. There was no difficulty apprehended from a scarcity of water, as it was to have been let into the four feet main of pipes in Fourth avenue lest night.

STABILING APPRAY IN BERKMAN STREET, -About two O'clock yesterday morning a row occurred in a drinking saloon i Beckman street, which resulted in the stabbing of two it Beckman street, which resulted in the stabbing of two men named John Malloy and John Connolly. The assailant, who gave his name as John Moriserty, was taken into custody by policeman Jaquins of the Second precinct, and locked up for examination. Malloy, who resides at No. 18 Bover street, was severely wounded, the knife having penetrated his left side. Connolly, who was cut in the shoulder, was not seriously affected. Abraham Browster, of No. 612 Fourth street, was also assaulted by Morierty, and made a complaint against the prisoner.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPDOARD.—Joseph Raines, employed on board the brig Contest, at pier 51 East river, fell into the hold on Saturday evening, and was a most in-actly killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. ATIMED AT SECTION.—Mary Golden, a woman residing at No. 280 1/2 Bowery, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night by taking strychnine, Domestic dif-ficulties the cause.

Theatrical and Musical. The apprehension of a rupture with our English cousing had exercised no influence on the business of the

theatres during the week. Our people, in fact, never seemed more in a mind to an the threats of annihilation which the London journals have

been so liberally dealing out to us.

Of the novelties produced at the Winter Garden and Wallack's we are only able to speak in qualified terms.

"The Lakes of Killarney" is more a vehicle for the rollicking Irish fun of the author than a well di gested and carefully written piece. It is beautifully put upon the stage, and has been improved by some judicious excisions. It is effective less because of its intrinsic merits than because of the capital acting of the hero and his wife, supported by an otherwise excellent cast. It will be played overy night this week.

The new drama by Tom Taylor, at Wallack's, is a feeble sketch of Anglo-Indian life. The scene is laid at a station "Up on the Hills," and the characters are for the most part civil and military servants of the British government and their wives. The situations government and their wives. The situations are not particularly exciting, the action of the piece is ow, and the denouement, in which Captain Stonehurst, an uncertain, ill conceived character, unexpectedly esponses an Ayab, is utterly devoid of probability. Notwithstanding these defects, the play met with a faof this week, with, as an afterpiece, Haynes Royley's laughable comedy, " You Can't Marry Your Grand-

Laura Keene's will be closed to the public to night, to offerd an opportunity for a dress and scene rehearsal of the two new Christmas pieces which are announced in the bills. They will be produced to morrow evening, and will be again played at a grand matinee to be given on Christmas Day. They are said to be characterized by all that prodigatity of scenic luxury to which the pieces proluced at this theatre usually owe their success. Miss Keene also announces, we see, an adaptation of Mr-Falconer's new Irish drama, "Savourneen Dheelish," which has had such brilliant success at the Lyceun theatre in London.

The Grau Opera troupe has concluded a profitable sea son in Buffalo, after a run of nine nights. Hinkley, Brignoli, Mancusi and Suzini gave two operatic concerts lass Friday and Saturday in Cleveland. To-night and to-morrow night they perform in Detroit, after which they take Chicago, Milwaukee and Pittsburg. Rumor says that this taleated company will open the Academy here on or about the 14th of January.

Gotschalk, the great planist, is expected in this city by the next steamer from Havana. He will give concerns

ten days after his arrival. Mr. Grau is in negotiation with Mr. Ullman for fifteen aights of Opera at the Academy. The preliminaries have

not as yet been agreed upon.

The young gymnast, William Hanlon, continues the great sensational hero of the hour. His performances are nightly crowded, ladies constituting a large proportion of his audiences. The fair creatures, while professing to shrink from the contemplation of danger, are yet unwilling to miss spectacles which may cause a thrili to their nerves. In reality there is nothing so very risky in this achievement of Mr. Hanlon. A man who can trip safely over such sesquipedalian difficulties as "Zampillaerosta tion" is not likely to break his neck over anything else. Two new pantomimes are, we see, added this week to the usual attraction.

mances at Niblo's to-night. The theatre has been newly decorated and uphelstered, and is said to offer, when

decorated and uphensiered, and is said to offer, when lighted, a charming coup d'œil.

This will be a memorable evening in the City of Churches. "The immortal bard," after routing his fanatical opponents, holds high court in the Academy of Music. "Hamlet" will be given, with a cast such as is rarely found combined now a days for tragedy. There is but one improvement that we would suggest in it. Chit-tenden should be offered the part of the grave digger. At the New Bowery Messrs. Fox and Lingard have failen back upon the old stock pieces. To night will be given

the grand national and equestrian drama of "Putnam, or the Iron Son of '76," to be followed by the amusing farce "An Object of Interest," and the remantic drama of "The Sword of Henor, or a Father's Legacy." Barnum announces for this evening a new spectacular, fairy drama, entitled "Ondine, or the Spirit of the

Waves." Some beautiful scenery has been painted for the pièce, and it is in all other respects splendidly mas Eve, by the New York Harmonic Society. The solos will be sustained by Miss M. Brainerd, Madame Stoepel, Mr.

G. F. Ilsey and Mr. J. R. Thomas, the whole under the G. F. lisey and Mr. J. R. Thomas, the whole third direction of Mr. Goo. F. Bristow. The Myer sisters give a musical and literary soirce this evening at the Irving Hall. They will be assisted by Miss

Maria Brainerd, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. C. W. Beames and Dodworth's Cornet Band. odworth's Cornet Fand.
"Artemus Ward" (Charles F. Browne) delivers his lecture, "Children in the Wood," at Clinton Hall this

evening.

The talented comedian, Mr. J. S. Clarke, takes the Winter Garden on his own account as soon as the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams closes.

new play written by herself, entitled "The Belle of the Forrest is still playing in Philadelphia. After his en-

gegement closes there he is to appear at Niblo's, Mr-Nixon having engaged that theatre for four months and sub let it for a short time to Mr. Ullman. The new theatre at Hartford, Conn., is now in full blast.

It seats 1,600 people. A gentleman was severely injured a short time since by the fulling of a box at one of Professor Anderson's exhi-bitions at the Tremont Temple, Boston. The Professor Paid his dector's bill, handed him \$100 and made a handome cadeau to his wife.

A new drama, entitled "The Patriot's Dream," was produced at the Motropolitan 'theatre, Detroit, on the oc-casion of Mrs. Perry's benefit. It had a great success. owing to its political appositeness. The author is Mr.

The Columbus theatre, Chio, has undergone a thorough renovation, and opens to-night for a season of fiv

menths.

Miss-Bateman took a benefit at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, on the 14th, which was densely crowded on the occasion. She played the part of Julia, in the "Hunchback," and the Chicago Post says she well merited the back," and the Chicago Post says she well merited the curtain, at the close of the performance, she was crowned.

Gustavus Geary's annual concert at Irving Hall on Thurday night was a very successful affair, both as regards the audience, which was large and respectable, and the performance, to which full justice was done.

The Peak Family of Vocalists and Bell Ringers appear to-night for the first time in New York, at Niblo's Saloon.

At Stickney's Circus (Old Bowery) the grand equestrian speciatele "O'Deneghue, or the White Horse of Killarney" will be given this and to morrow evenings, for the last time. The new comic pantomime, or "Harlequinade," is announced for preduction on Christmas day. It is said to be gorgeously mounted.

The Missirels, both Hooley's and Bryants', are doing a good business. The concert saloons also seem to be thriving on the gratitious advertising done for them by the Triume and Times.

the Tribune and Times.

GENSAN THEATRICAIS.—At the Stadt theatre last week Schiller's "Don Carlos" was produced before an appreciative audience. The principal characters were sustained by Frau Becker-Grahn, Miss Klein, Herr Schwan and Herr Niemeyer. One of those Germanized Franch pieces, entitled "Marie Anne." by Mondelssohn, was also successfully brought out, with Miss Klein in the cast. This lady has firmly established herself in the favor of our German theatre going public. Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The steamer Potomska went into commission yesterday at the yard. We have already published her officers She will proceed to sea in a few days. The following is a list of the officers of the back Pure that went into commission on Tuesday last;-

that went into commission on Tuesday last.—
Licutement Commanding—Davist Cate.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—Einsthan Lewis.
Acting Mastera—Robert Spavin, John C. Hamilu.
Acting Mastera—Robert Spavin, John C. Hamilu.
Acting Assistant Surgera—Jeffrey T. Adams.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—G. C. Taylor.
Master's Matter—Van Buren Blenn, C. R. Harris and J. H.
Barry. All New England men.
She carries six heavy thirty-two pounders in broadside, and a rifled gun forward.
The British ship Cheahire, that was captured by the United States steamer Augusta, for attempting to run the blockade, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday, and was banded over to the safe keeping of Communder Paulding.
An investigation will be held at once as to her cargo.
There was but little business of importance transacted at the yard yesterday, the ordy thing being the arrival of the steamers De Soto and R. B. Forbes, togother with the gunbast Karawha, from Connecticut. There were no departures from the yard yesterday.

The United States Revenue Service. The United States revenue steamer Tiger, Captain Hyde, arrived at this port on Thursday last, from Chesaeake Bay. The following is a list of her officers:-

Captain—A. L. Hyde.
First Lieutenand—D. C. Constable.
Second Lieutenand—A. C. Collabury.
Third Lieutenant—A. G. Cary.
Engineer—G. H. Back.
Spittan Phythreer—H. Rul.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, December 33, 1861.

ARRIVED. ARRIVED.

Hamburg steamship Teutonia, Faube, Hamburg Dee I, vise Sauthampton Dee s, with moles and passengers to Kulmbargi. & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire massed: Jange leaberg in lat 47 ion 11; passed cape Race Dee 17, during a neavy mow storm.

Steamship Star of the South (US transport), Kearney, Port Royal, 8C, Dee 18.

Ship Cytonoure, Harris, Liverpool, Nov 16, with coal, to Juc A Motiaw. Hed heavy W and NW gales from lon 40. Nov 29, 1at 49, 1on 40, aaw ship Advance, with foremast sished, bound E: same time, saw ships Compromise, and North American, bound E; 19th list, lat 46 38, len 67, spoke Br brig Eaquinaux, from damatica for Halitax, and supplied her with provisions. Brig Heroine (Br), Caffrey, Prince Edward's Island, 14 days, with potatoes do, to C H Trumbull, Experienced heavy

Schir Naind Queen, Hules, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr Chaplan, Porter, Damariscotta, 10 days.
Schr Chaplan, Porter, Damariscotta, 10 days.
Schr Starb Flezabth, Smith, New Haven, 2 days.
Sloop Wm H Bewen, Brotherjon, Previdence, 2 days.
Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton.
Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence. SAILED.

Steamship Ocean Queen (US transport), Port Royal, SC; Wind at sumset NNE,

Sws Ship Original Queen, hence 14th inst for Kingston, E., with a cargo of even toundered about 75 miles Sof Noman's Land on Monday, the 16th. The mate and 4 men left the ship in the launch and landed at Noman's Land on these 18th, and were taken to New Bedford 19th by pital JC Pease. The capitals and 10 men who left the ship is the longbot not board the South Shouls Li, breakes, which is now at Edgartown, having parted her chain in the gale of Monday last, and been towed in by the Buoy Fender, commanded by Capit Roland Charlmer. The capital and feat of the crew had been their board 60 hours when they made the lightboat.

Shir Andreson, from Liverpool for Boston, went tabore on Peaked Hill May, Cape Cod, at 60 clock morning of 30th that, and got off at 8 webset they made the lightboat.

But Bank Emerses, from Rio Janeiro, with 6485 bage coffee, was captaced of 1-as a POuter creently, while attempting to run the blockade. She tried to got in at ofght, but run on shore, when she was boarded from the U Srigate Massisppi. She will be brought to this post.

alppl. She will be brought to this port.

Schu Bens Stannah (of Salem), Peters, at St Vincent, CVI, from Bissac, had tost mainmast and much topmast by lightning Oct 16.

Schu Cosaness—The South Shoals Lightvessel, which put into Edgardown 18th, had on board the crew of schr Congress, of Machias (before recorted), which was abandoned Nov 21 and the crew award by the Lightvessel.

Schu Schan, of Bluchill, from Philadelphia for coal, went ashore on Race Point at 8 o'clock hight of the 20th inst, and will not be get off.

SCHR SCHAN, of Bluchill, from Philadelphia for cont, went ashore on Race Foint at 8 o'clock night of the Bith inst, and will not be got off.

The Store First—Capt Powrey, of white Corea, one of the dist stone fleet which sailed from New London, gives the first stone fleet which sailed from New London, gives the first stone fleet which as led from New London, gives the first stone fleet which as led from New London, gives the first stone fleet which as led from New London, gives the first stone fleet which had a very hard gale for a few boars from WeW, when the shift of N. W. We got into the Gulf Stream, and were carried E, when we had another gale, but got well 8, when the wind came out SW. We headed in shore and came to the S of Hasterns. Dec 2, we stood in clock to Chapteston, and at sundow a tacked off shore, close to a steam frigate. It began to thicken up were the land and looked very black. At 80 clock we double-recred the topassis. It began to hlow in mournful polis, hot air squalise coming row all points, and one continuation of lighting, but no blumder. At 90 clock it broke away, and light spots appeared the looked terry black. It hough way, and light spots appeared the looked terry black, and one continuation of lighting swit to blumder. At 90 clock we were becalined at the time, and by the lastice of lighting swit it withing on; it strugk the ship like a clap of flunder, and was gone in half a minute, but made dreafful work. It thought, from the nesse, that all the spars and sails were gone, and the ship was going down; for the water was 2 feet deep on deck in less than 10 minutes. It split to pieces all the sails that were set except fore courses, which were not hart at all. I was a fired I should not be able to get the ship is her destination, but before morning we had a strong fair which which carried me into Stanuanh next lay, which were not hart at all. I was a fired I should not be able to get the ship is her destination, but before morning we had a strong fair which which carried me into Stanu

Whalemen.

Touched at Port Garcia Sept 20, barks Nye, Barker, NB, 17
racs out, 20 sp; 20th, Millinokel, Taber, do, no report; Odd
Feilow, Wela, SH, 200 sp; Oet 14, Midas, Howland, of NB,
clean; 19th, Spartan, Cook, Provincetown, no oil; 20th, ship
Contest, Nornon, of NR, 220 sp; 20 oktish; 25th, brig Favillion,
Canton, FH, 240 sp; Nov 10, ship Njer, Alben, NB, 170 sp;
14th, bark Civitan, Burch, Provincetown, 420 sp; all told.
Capt Weeks, of bark Sea Breeze, NB, reports her at 8t Jago
Nov 6, all well, with 50 sp. The SB was bound to Brave for
recruits. Capt Davis, of bark Adeline Gibbs, NB, reports her at Brg-vo, Cape Verde Islands, Nov 3, all well, clean; was bound South.

Spoken—Oct 16, lat 14 N, lon 20 W, schr Oxford, Snow, of FH, would cruise for a shot time on the Coast of Africa and there on the Coast of Brazil; had lost a large sperm whoo the 20th Sept.

arren, from Boston for Aspinwall, Dec 6, lat Bark Gen Warren, from Boston for Aspinwall, Dec 6, lat 33 03, lon 61 23.
Brig Empire, Crosby, from Boston 7 days, for Fortress Monroe, Dec 22, 1861, Sandy Hook, bearing WNW 25 miles.—
By the pilot boat Jane.

By the pilot boat Jane.

Foreign Ports.

Ista or Sal, CVI, Nov 8—81d schr Justina Bandell, Peters
from Monrovia), Rio Grande.

Miscel)

If the second control of the second

Arrived from Baltimore—John Chark, at Everpool.

American Porta.

BOSTON, Dec 20—Arrived Edition Porta.

BOSTON, Dec 20—Arrived Edition Baker, delphia; bark Vivid Light, Blanchard, Blo Janeiro; Bruker, Grand Chark, Ti, schro Josemiah (US), Langlands, Erie, Pa, via Quebec; H & R Alwowood, Tangier; M D Crammer, Channer, Philadelphia, Brigg, Cld ships Loon Latent, Labout, Livon Liverpool Liverpool (Light Charles), Portal Review, Portal Revi of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams closes.

Mrs. Matilda Heron Stoepel enters upon an engagement Portland; ahlp Addison, Pike, Liverpeel. Cli ship Black Portland; ahlp Addison, Pike, Liverpeel. Cli ship Black

York.

EDGAETOWN, Dec 19—Arr schr Abeuna, Dexter, Philaleiphia for Lynn (and sid same day).

FALL RIVEE, Dec 20—Arr sleep Motto, Bliven, NYork.
GLOUCESTER, Dec 19—Arr schre Union, Dyer, and Blivi, molds Elizabethport. UBEC. Dec 16-Arr schr Catharine Wilcox, McFadden, EW BEDFORD, Dec 20—Arr bark Susan Jane, Taber, St cent, CVI; schr Petrel, Johnson, Baltimore. Sid Br bark

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 29—Arr bark Susan Jane, Taber, St. Vincent, CVI; suir Feirel, Johnson, Baltimore. Sid Br bark Omega, Melbourne.

NEWBURT ORT; Dec 19—Arr schrs N R Heagan, Combs, and St. Vincent, CVI; suir Feirel, Johnson, Baltimore. Somersek, the Combine of the Company of th

Dava, Fall E. or Sor N. Orri, Diadem, Louism, Providence for on Marcaello, Henley, Portiand for N. Orri, James Freeman, Ken. et and Winsel Racer, Paise, W. Hoo for Don't Bland, Ken. et and Winsel Racer, Paise, W. Hoo for Don't Routelijk, v. Sil. Plysnorijk for det, Winder, Liddele, Fall Eloud, M. Mary Emma, Bayton Bestoni for Secretic John Raceloph, v. Sil. Plysnorijk for det, Winder, Hardele, Fall Eloud, G. Sor Service, Paise College, P

ONINGTON, Dec 19-Arr schr O Smith, Barber, Eliza-G HARBOR, Dec 15-Arr schr Active (of Shelby, NS). TORTUGAS, Dec 6-In port bark E Churchill, Gray, frome Banger (not all before).
WINTERFORT, Dec 19—Arr new bark Lizzie Rice, Black,
Stockton.

MISCELLANEOUS. CHEAP CASH GROCERIES, Wholesale an CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.

CHEAPST STORE IN THE WORLD.
TWINING FOR COME AND ACKEW
Begs leave to inform the great public of New York that he to now stiling of his tomenae stock of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, foreign Fruits, Flour, Buckwheat, Syrups, Molasses, Greeries and Provisions—
1 0.00 boxes and half boxes Raisins,
501 bbs, Currants,
501 cons a work of the Syrups,
501 cons a work of the Syrups,
501 cons a work of the Syrups,
1207 bbs, c doze and Sigars,
1207 bbs, c doze andly Flour, \$6 50 per bbl.
1(0) cheets and half chests Green and Black Teas
600 bags Coffee.

1300 bole, clote family Flour, \$6 50 per bbl.
1(10) chests and half chests Green and Black Teas
600 bags Collec.
100 bove Cheese.
100 bove Cheese.
100 bove obticastile Scap.
And all other kinds of Grootles kept in a first class grees y
bouge. HOMAS R. AGNEW. 250 Commiss green. bouse. THOMAS E. AGNEW, 250 Greenwich street, occupies his own store, owns the property, and has no rent to pay; traports and buys exclusively for cash—lever give a note in his He; supe intends his own business from streets to eighteen hours every day the year round, consequently had can undersell any green in New Yerk. Give him a call, of 250 Greenwich street and 39 Murray street. Goods delivered.

Tree.

To Consumptives,—the Adventiser Having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a several ung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is analous to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of curre. To all who derire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preferring and using the same, which they will find a sure curre for consumption, asthma, bronchite, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to Denset the afficient and he hopes every swiferer may my his remedy, as it will constitute nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address.

HEV EDWARD A. WILSOM, Williamsburg, Eings courty, A. S.